the mistake or want of judgment in others; and when none of these things happen—when a victory is achieved, most important in its consequences, by restoring peace to an extensive frontier, it is discovered that the plan of an action has nothing to do with its success, but that the execution is every thing. If this is correct in relation to minor events, and an unpretending individual, it must be right as it regards the splendid achievements which we have been accustomed to admire, and *history must be corrected.* The name of Lælius must be substituted for that of Scipio Africanus, Labienus for Julius Cæsar, Seidlitz and Zeitben for Fredrick, Murat and Uxbridge for Napoleon and Wellington.

Assaulted as I have been and still am by every species of calumny and detraction, I have a right to avail myself of every honorable defence. Supported, then, by the opinion of Governor Shelby, I may claim for the *plan* of the battle of the Thames some merit, totally independent of its operation upon the enemy, and refer to it not only as a positive gain from the loss of the enemy, but one (if I may so express myself) of a negative character, by preventing loss to ourselves.

The plan, as you know, gentlemen, was that of refusing one wing by throwing it back, and operating upon the enemy exclusively with the other.—In a general order, issued at Portage River, the order of march and battle were prescribed, and confidentially communicated to the general officers, and to *none others.* The singular uniformity in the character of the country, as well as the improvements, enabled me to lay down a plan for both, which would answer with a trifling alteration for any position in which the enemy might be found. The roads in that country are invariably, you know, upon the bank of some stream or lake—a strip of dry ground of more or less width extending from it, (generally in cultivation,) and a swamp beyond it. No one, with any knowledge of the composition of the enemy's army, could doubt that the regular troops would always occupy the dry ground, and the Indians be posted in the swamp; and such proved to be the fact. The order of battle was therefore predicated upon that assumption. When it was shown to Governor Shelby, it did not appear to meet his approbation. After some hesitation, however, and some further explanation from me, he returned the order, with the declaration, made in the presence of the staff, amongst which was his son-in-law, Colonel Todd—"that he did not come there to dictate to, or advise me, but to obey my orders—that all he wished was to know what was required of him, and if he did not execute it, he considered himself as liable to arrest and punishment as any other officer." At Detroit, after the action, the Governor, referring to the order of battle, candidly admitted that if our army had been drawn up in a line parallel to that of the enemy, and extending into the swamp as far as the Indians extended, as he admitted he would have done, "although," said he, "my Kentuckians would have beaten them, it would have been at a great expense of valuable lives, as was evident from the loss sustained by the part of the line that came in contact with them." He refers to this opinion afterwards in a letter since published, in which he asserts that our army, drawn up in that way, could not have been defeated by double our numbers.

You have, gentlemen, referred to the difficulty of my situation as the commander of the Northwestern Army; and you have been pleased to add, that I passed through the hardships, privations, and dangers of a wilderness war, in common with the whole army. In the command of *such an army,* I should have blushed to think I had used the privileges of my rank to indulge in repose whilst they labored—that I feasted when they were starving—that I was in safety when they were in danger.—But permit me, gentlemen, to add, that there were sufferings peculiar to my situation. Relieved from their occasional tours of duty, the subordinate Generals and all other officers and soldiers retire to their quarters, freed from care, and, with a consciousness of having faithfully performed their duty, seek that repose so delicious and refreshing under such circumstances. This is an indulgence which the commander of an army, on an active campaign, seldom or never enjoys. His duty never ends. He retires, as others do, to his quarters, but rarely to rest. Some one or more of his complicated duties present themselves to his mind. Has every thing been done that might have been done? He sees, or fancies that he sees, in an arrangement he has made, some error, too late to be corrected. He expects information as to the movements of a part of his force, some time due, upon the character of which his own materially depends. He is aware his position is in some respects faulty, and he is fearful that the remedy he has been enabled to apply may be ineffectual. Sleep, under such circumstances, is impossible; it "flies from care," and not until exhausted nature can no longer sustain him, can it be indulged. Gentlemen, this is not a picture of fancy.

I am conscious, gentlemen, that I have addressed you in a manner that can only be justified by the situation we have once occupied in relation to each other. I can never relinquish the idea that there is a tie of mutual obligation subsisting between those who were engaged in the arduous service of the Northwestern Army in the late war, and I have every reason to believe that it is as strongly felt by yourselves.

I must conclude by offering you a toast. I wish it to be a tribute to the memory of one of our departed [illegible]. Having lately sent to the celebration in New York the name of him who, amongst the volunteers, was "the first in office as the first in [illegible]"—and not wishing to select one from the galaxy of heroes who follow him in rank, I shall offer the name of one of our brethren, who, ardently seeking a soldier's death in the field, was doomed to suffer one of barbarous torture, to the eternal disgrace of [illegible] name. I give you

The memory of Captain Paschal Hickman.

I beg you to believe that if my person is absent, my heart will be with you at your celebration, and that I am with affectionate regard, your fellow-citizen, W. H. HARRISON.

[illegible], Charles G. Moore, [illegible], Thomas H. Pindell, [illegible] Benjamin Warfield, Thomas [illegible], Committee [illegible].

Prospects for U. S. Bank Notes.—We begin already to experience the effects of that derangement of the currency which will surely follow the withdrawal of the U. S. Bank. We understand that considerable amounts of U. S. Bank Notes have been sold in this place within a week past at [illegible] per cent premium; and that in other parts of the State a similar premium has been paid.—*Fay. Ob.*

From the Georgia Journal.

THE SKY IS CLEARING.

Can the Ruckering process make a President of these United States? We think not. Led by habitual confidence to think the best of our plan of Government, we have clung to the belief that no person could by any such means be foisted into the Chief Magistracy. It has always seemed to us to be extremely difficult, if not utterly impossible, for any affiliated class of interested persons to pack all the rest of the people as they would pack a jury, and so obtain a formal but illegitimate verdict to suit their own particular purposes.

The main, and indeed the only obstacle to a due action of the public mind, has been the dispersed situation of those who still prefer the old way to the new; and hence the difficulty, supposed by some to be insurmountable, of bringing so many interests and preferences into unity of action. But we have never dismissed the hope that means might be found of uniting all who are opposed to the back-door-succession, in whatever part of the Union they might happen to dwell. That hope is daily strengthening.

How has the case stood thus far? Some forty or fifty thousand trusty agents of one central directing power, dispersed throughout every quarter, with their *espionage* and feelers in every village, hamlet, neighborhood, and family in the United States, have carried forward their plans with a concentrated unity of movement and with the systematic vigor of any other monarchy; while the friends of free government, disjoined and broken up into minute fragments, have some of them wasted their strength against one another, and others have sat down in hopeless despondency.

The names of Clay, Calhoun, McLean, Webster, White, and Harrison, have been at different times held out to the hopes of some, and to the prejudices of others; presenting a prospect of irreconciliable rivalry; and we have thereupon been told that we must either vote for Van Buren, or see the election of President devolve on the House of Representatives.

Now this threat of the House of Representatives, on being interpreted into plain English, is in effect and substance as followeth, to wit: "You, the opposers of the succession, are in the first place so scattered that you can never have mutual communication. But if you could, you are destitute of that ligature of perdurable toughness, the office-tye, to bind you together; and hence, each will run off after his own fancies or idle imaginations; and so you never can co-operate to a common end or purpose:—while we the elect being fed, or our leaders being fed, clothed, and commanded by the Supreme head, can march in solid column upon the high road through thick and thin to any point he chooses. We of the household know one another as far as we can see, by our spruce uniforms; while you, *patriots*, as you call yourselves, tagged, dragged, and many coloured, are driven to hunt out one another in the bye-paths, with hardly the possibility of finding a general rendezvous.—Our essential fundamental doctrine is spelled F,l,e,s,h-p,o,t;—which all can understand; Yours is a mere idea, which you call *principle* or *freedom*, or something else, on which each puts his own construction.—While you are disputing about your famous *principles* on which you will never agree, we have only to see which side of the bred is buttered; a point easily settled by each man for himself. We have one supreme leader, at whose roll-call we all fall in and no questions asked you are so wedded, each to his own favorite, that he will sink his country rather than support another who has a single button more or less upon his coat. Hence we are united—you never can be—and hence you must go with us, or the House of Representatives must determine between us."

All this is founded on the degrading supposition that there can be no union on any other but a selfish basis; that the people are too blind or feeble or self-willed to view the ground broadly, or to act liberally by surrendering particular preferences for the general good.

The result may show the mistake. It is now pretty well ascertained that neither Clay nor Calhoun will come forward, lest their doing so might embarrass the public choice. Mr. McLean, after having been brought forward, has distinctly withdrawn on that very ground, giving that for his reason. Webster has never been taken seriously if at all out of the New England States, and but by a part of them. The voice in his behalf is so feeble and circumscribed, that his friends must drop him, and will fall in somewhere, probably for Van Buren. White and Harrison are therefore the only two names now remaining before the whole Whig population of the United States. On one or the other of them, or both, will be united all the real consistent advocates of strict construction carried out and effectually applied, nearly all the anti-abolition interest of the South and West, and the anti-tariff people in the middle and East. They will be joined by the friends of State Rights, the sound old-fashioned republicans of the Union every where. In fact, all who are opposed to those doctrines which Van Buren threatens to "carry out," and to that system of intrigue which he has engrafted upon it, will unite on White and Harrison. On the other side will stand opposed to them the old and new Federalists, the Blue-lights, the Hightariffites, and Hartford-Conventioners, the Force-bill, and Proclamation, and all sorts of strong government men, most of the abolitionist, and those who go for the amalgamation of all colors, falling into the rear, throwing up caps, and shouting the praises of Van Buren and Johnson. This will be something like the composition of the two great parties respectively, in the coming Presidential contest; and it must be at least some satisfaction to most people to see them so directly and plainly contrasted on principle.

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From the Raleigh Star.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

In this production, we have another specimen of Mr. Van Buren's non-committal system. He and his friends also saw that their party was vulnerable in one point at least, and that they must have a coat of mail for it. Mr. Van Buren has attempted to furnish it, but it is not impenetrable. After the customary exordium, he admits that the "views and opinions" of the abolitionists "are justly obnoxious" to the South; but does he disavow all kindred sentiments? Were not his opinions on the Missouri question also "justly obnoxious" to the South? and yet did he not persevere in them, by giving to the great restrictionist, Rufus King, his most zealous and hearty support? Were not his untiring exertions in opposition to the last war, also "justly obnoxious" to the South? and did he remit one iota of them until the course of events convinced him that he was on the unpopular side of the question? And were not his votes in the State Convention of New York, extending the right of suffrage to the free negroes, also "justly obnoxious" to the South? What cares Mr. Van Buren whether his opinions are obnoxious to the South or not, if he can secure its vote upon deceptive pretences? It is true he declares that the meeting at Albany expressed sentiments in which he fully concurred. We do not pretend to doubt it; but they furnish no evidence that he will not hereafter sanction an attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories—a species of abolitionism equally aborrent to the feelings and interests of the South. That he is in favor of restricting the Territories, is a fact which he and his friends cannot, dare not deny. It is proved, not only by his support of Mr. King, but by his vote in the Senate of New York, in 1820, in favor of a resolution ☞ instructing the Senators of that State to "oppose the admission of any Territory, as a State, into the Union, without making the PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY THEREIN AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF ADMISSION." This vote, having never been *expunged*, now stands on record in the Journals of the N. Y. Legislature.

But Mr. Van Buren no doubt deprecates, as he professes to do, the conduct of the "*immediate* abolitionists." He is opposed to their plan of proceeding, as must be every intelligent man, who is not an unfeeling knave or wild fanatic; and he saw, moreover, with alarm, that it was making a sad havoc in his ranks, and that something must be done to stop the ruinous course of his prospects.—Therefore "he took an early occasion to advise the call" of the Albany meeting; and who attended it? The Regency and its satellites, who, after all, deplored slavery as much as the abolitionists themselves, but did not admire their plan of abolishing it. There was no decisive stand taken to put down the fanatics—no legislative action recommended. The whole affair was "sound and fury, signifying nothing"—except the interest of Mr. Van Buren. Even now the Editor of the Albany Argus, who acted a conspicuous part in that meeting, has opened his batteries upon the Evening Star, for proposing a bill on the subject for the consideration of the next Legislature. The truth is, there is too much reason to suspect that the majority of the northern people think and feel towards the South pretty much in unison with the abolitionists; and the signs of the times clearly indicate that the Northern States, with the exception of the "key stone State," whose great meeting at Philadelphia doubly endears her to the South, will ultimately unite on Mr. Van Buren for President. Let the South, then, also unite on Judge White, and then "the hardest fend off."

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From the Columbia Times.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We take it as a happy omen, that the friends of Judge White make no hesitation in expressing their approbation of General Harrison. We believe there are few of his friends, who would not cheerfully support Gen. Harrison in case Judge White should withdraw, or consent to be placed on the ticket for Vice President. The following is from the Richmond Whig.

We are not many degrees moved from the persuasion that the Presidental election is even now decided; for if Pennsylvania voted on Tuesday as was generally expected, the success of Gen. Harrison becomes extremely probable. The causes that carried her people so unanimously for General Jackson—causes inherent in the mass of mankind, and of invincible strength, particularly with the German population of this country, are now enlisted for General Harrison. He, too, is a victorious General, and as such his name is familiar to the lowest ignorance. It is to be deplored that, despising the lessons of history, Republicans should persist in regarding military achievements as the highest qualification for civil rule; but in the instance of Gen. Harrison, it is a subject for congratulation that he is devoid of the headstrong and self willed qualities that render military chieftainship dangerous; that he is an educated and enlightened civilian, as well as a successful General; that he is moderate in temper and principles, experienced in public affairs, and will prove a safe law and constitution respecting President. He is not the man whom we prefer, but he is the man in whom we would gladly acquiesce, and whose election would be followed by less party turbulence, heat, and resentment, than probably any other.—The office-holders and place-hunters—the pap fed and the pap desiring tribes—the Albany Regency, and their satraps, aspiring to universal dominion, would indeed be in a rage; but the *People* in every quarter would be acquiescent if not pleased, and would repose a secure confidence in having a plain, moderate, and unencroaching Administration. We really believe that for the Union and its stability, the election of Gen. Harrison would be the happiest circumstance that could befall. The election of Martin Van Buren would be attended and followed with commotion, apprehension, and danger. There is a very large party, particularly in the South, who would regard that event as establishing a system of Government influence and interference which nothing in future could resist; as transfering the elective power of the People to organized Juntos of Office-holders; and as passing their necks under the abiding yoke of an ambitious Oligarchy at Albany, with branches at the various seats of the State Governments. The Union, already shaken in the affections of so many, would more likely become the detestation than the love of men determined to live and die free.

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From the Charleston Mercury.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

We published, some time since, a letter vindicating Mr. Napier of this city from the foul charge of being an Abolitionist. As a sign of the times, we note the manner in which that letter has been received in Northampton, Massachusetts. "*The Hampshire Gazette*" quotes the letter from the Mercury and introduces it with the following comment:

MR. NAPIER'S LETTER.

The following letter from one of our very respectable citizens appears in the Mercury printed at Charleston, S. C. We regret that such a letter should have been written any where at the North, and above all at Northampton. So far as Mr. Napier was like to suffer in body or estate at Charleston by false representations, it was fair that he should correct them. But we are astonished that he should consider it a duty to his God—to himself—friends, &c., to denounce every principle of abolition.—One leading principle of abolitionism is that slavery is an evil—a sin—that man has no property in man—and the sentiment advanced by Mr. N., that a man who advocates their principles is the worst enemy of man, and destitute of every christian principle, even though he should have seen what he himself has seen, ***will find a response in no New England bosom.*** ***Knowing, as we do, Mr. Napier's own kind feelings,*** and unwillingness to injure those of others, we cannot believe that he has sufficiently weighed the import of his language.

On the margin of the paper, which we received, is written with a pen the following note, referring to the above language of the Editor:

"This is the universal feeling here. There are not a great many "immediate abolitionists," *but all are abolitionists.* The question is only as to the *time* and *manner*, not as to fact; but Mr. N. must know that to be in favor of slavery here is as much as his reputation is worth. There are not five persons in town in favor of slavery, if it is to be perpetual."

It will be perceived, too, that the Editor speaks not only for Northampton, but for all New England.

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From the Western Weekly Review.

THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS—AGAIN.

The Van Buren politicians are anxiously endeavoring to make the vote on these resolutions a test of each member's Jacksonism. But the patriotism and intelligence of Tennesseeans will neither sanction the making of so false an issue, nor sustain their representatives in voting for instructions so palpably in violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution. Smooth words and winning smiles are lavished in abundance on the weak minded; direct appeals are made to the hopes and fears of the wavering; and promises of forgiveness from the party to those who, worse than weak, have not the moral courage to withstand the "magic of a name." And all this to sustain "the party," and gain votes to resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to destroy that sacred charter which our fathers established by their blood, and which our representatives are solemnly sworn to preserve inviolate and unimpaired. The Murfreesboro' Monitor, one of the party's echoes, says, "it ought to be a matter of rejoicing to those who stand in doubtful relations to the administration," that is, who support Judge White in preference to Martin Van Buren, that they now have an opportunity to do away all doubts, and become true democrats dyed in the wool, by voting for these **EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS.** What royal clemency is here displayed! only vote for the **EXPUNGING RESOLUTIONS** and all crimes—all errors—all sins against "the party" are forgotten and forgiven. And who so base among the ranks of White men, as thus to make his peace with those whom his manly independence as an American freeman has so mortally offended. None! we trust in God there are none! George the 3d., after having hunted our brave old fathers from their peaceful homes, to the stormy uproar of the battle field, and from thence to their blood stained sepulchres; in like manner offered peace and pardon to the survivors, who, by throwing off his yoke, had placed themselves "in doubtful relations" to his administration. But the noble hearted old heroes scorned his promises, and spurned contemptuously at his kingly offers of mercy and forgivenness—preferring death before a surrender of their independence. The sons of men like these will never dishonor their example.

Fellow-citizens! when the tyrant sovereign of the British isles had sent his hireling soldiery, with sword and bayonet to dig a bloody grave for the infant freedom of the colonies; when spear, and flame, and trampling steed, urged onward by the breath of despotism, were sweeping like a death storm over all the land; desolating the homes and thinning the ranks of our revolutionary sires,—did he do more to **EXPUNGE** those liberties which then had no shield but their defenceless hearts, than is attempted by these resolutions against the same liberties, which we have since committed to the keeping of the Constitution?

Forget not, that when the lagislative assembly of any State shall pass resolutions instructing its Senators to vote for destroying the constitutional records of the Republic, a blow will have been given, which will shake the lofty and magnificent fabric of our feedom to its inmost centre.

Trial of G. W. Woodward.—This individual, who was tried last Spring, in this County, where the crime was committed, for kidnapping, and acquitted, was removed to Hertford county, to be again put on trial for the same offence, that being the county in which he was arrested with the negroes in his possession. At that Court, which was held week before last, he had his trial moved to the county of Chowan; and, during the present week, was put on trial in that county, and found guilty. J. L. Baily for the State, and C. R. Kinny and Augustus Moore for the prisoner. When our informant left Edenton, the awful sentence of the law, (which, in this State is death,) had not been pronounced upon the criminal.

Here is another instance which should deeply impress upon our Legislature the absolute necessity and importance of a Penitentiary in this State. There are but few crimes, in our opinion, to justify the taking away life, and this is by no means one. Solitary confinement and hard labor would have the effect to punish and often reform the convict; and, instead of being an expense, a Penitentiary, would, if properly managed, become a source of Revenue to this State, as they have done in most others, where they exist. We cannot conceive how our legislators reconcile it to themselves to permit laws to exist which will deprive a man of life for the crime of kidnapping, larceny, &c., when crimes of the deepest dye, such as murder, rape, &c., can be punished with nothing more severe. We do hope our next Legislature will act on this subject; for we consider it a stain upon the State which ought to be wiped away forthwith.—*Eliz. City Star.*

THE MARKETS.

The Columbia Times, of the 30th ultimo, says: "*Cotton.*—Since our last notices, 1,983 bales have been sold in this market, making in all this season, 10,616 bales. We quoted, last week, at 14½ to 15 cents, as the prices of the 22d. The unfavorable news from Europe by the mails of the morning of the 23d, (the date of our last paper,) caused a sudden fall of half a cent. Since that change, the prices have ranged from 14 to 14½. We quote today at 14¼ to 14½; some few bales are selling as low as 14."

The Camden Journal, of the 31st ultimo, says: "*Cotton.*—This article has declined considerably in our market since the beginning of last week.—The quality of that which is now coming in, is said to be generally fine, and consequently the range of prices is but little. We quote sales made yesterday at 13¼ to 13⅝.

Country Flour is still in demand at our quotation."

The Cotton Crop.—The Columbia Times states, as the result of extensive inquiries among the planters of South Carolina, that the present crop of that State is probably better than the short crop o last year, but very far short of a full average crop. The receipts in Columbia during the week ending the 22nd, amounted to 2058 bales. Prices 14½ to 15.

The Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser says it is reported that the crop of Alabama is reduced one sixth by the early frost. The receipts of the week at Mobile had been only 334 bales.—*Fay. Observer.*

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, November 7, 1835

THE GREAT ELECTION!!

☞ ***MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, are the days appointed to decide upon the Amended Constitution.—We hope there will be a general turn out to the Polls—there should be.***

☞ We will thank Postmasters and friends in the different counties to forward us the result of the election as early as practicable; and we will likewise forward them a copy of our paper containing the returns.

LYNCHING.—FOREIGN OPINIONS OF THIS COUNTRY.—LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Some of the public journals at the North, in commenting on the Lynching operations, or trials before Judge Lynch, as they are called, have hinted in pretty direct terms, at the inefficiency of our Municipal Laws, and have suggested the propriety of more rigid enactments for maintaining public order. Sir Robert Peel too the English Tory Champion, has alluded to these transactions with a sneer at this country, and at republican institutions generally. It was on the occasion of a dinner given him by his borough of Tamworth we believe, whereat he made a speech, and introduced some quotations from the New York Evening Post, an organ of Van Burenism and Abolitionism. He had a fling at Lynch's Law, the Vicksburg Affair, and the Riots of the Northern cities, and lauded Louis Philippe. We give up most cheerfully the Riots to the Ex-Minister's unqualified denunciation. We have not a word to say in their defence. It is too, a subject which Peel understands. Riots in great Britain are among every day occurrences; they occasionally too, are of most threatening portent. In '32, during the ministerial interregnum of two or three days, when a proposal was made to Wellington to form a Ministry, (including the Hon. Baronet himself,) opposed to Reform, a small body of rioters, viz: 100,000 persons, were ready, not to set at defiance the corporation laws of a single city, but to change the entire government of that Kingdom. And, despite the admirable Police of London, so improved or rather instituted by Peel himself, the life of his friend, and, if we forget not, his own, have nearly been sacrificed to mobs; and Apsley House, the residence of the former, was barricadoed for safety against the irritated populace in the same year. The Irish Riots, those of Bristol, Wolverhampton, &c., those of the country, burning hay, grain, and farming utensils would fill volumes. And yet great Britain is exempt from riots and other violations of law and good order, in comparison with the tighter reined countries of the continent. She owes it to the comparative freedom of her institutions, to no increased severity of Laws. Let us look, for example, at the country of Louis Philippe: More lives are lost in riots in the city of Paris, under the nose of the King, in one year, than have been lost in the United States, in the same way, since we are a free people; although one meets an armed officer of police at the corner of every street in Paris. But we dismiss this part of our subject, for to illustrate it adequately would fill the whole paper. We have alluded to it because it appears clearly to be the opinion of some of our own citizens, that inefficiency of the Laws is an inherent weakness of our form of government;—and they have thought themselves strengthened in this opinion by the transactions alluded to in the first sentence, and quoted to the same effect by Sir Robert Peel. This is a great error, and we have briefly hinted at worse circumstances of a similar character in other countries, to show that severer laws and a rigorous executive power are no preventive of them. Besides, even the riots of the northern cities are not attributable to defective laws, but, if we are rightly informed, to a culpable dereliction of duty on the part of the individuals charged with the execution of them.

No one can disapprove more utterly, or condemn more sincerely than we do every violation of the laws. But let us discriminate accurately. The right to inflict summary justice without any legal formalities, as in some cases where persons are taken *flagranti delicto*, has been distinctly recognized by the laws of all countries. In other cases, which from their nature cannot be foreseen and enumerated, even *capital* punishments are justifiable, and *lawful*, too, where the slow operations of Courts of Justice are inadequate to the protection of life and property;—for whatever is necessary to defend one's life may be lawfully done; and it is therefore no violation of the Laws, though it be done without the sanction of Judicial formalities.

Some of the Lynch proceedings we have read with regret, and have unhesitatingly condemned them. A multitude, however justly excited, is very liable to err, and apt to mete out more than even justice. And the riots of the cities are one of the signs which make us tremble for the fate of free institutions. We augur most unfavorably of the moral condition of any people which can suffer a mob.

The Vicksburg Affair, (on which some excellent reflections are made in a letter published in to-day's paper,) which has been condemned by the open Abolition organs, and which has furnished a theme for puling philanthropy and a whining hypocritical regard for law, to the semi-covert advocates of Tappanism is not only justifiable under the laws of the land—but defensible by a law paramount to all written laws, one given by the Creator to every living being.

Facts are stubborn things.—In the present posture of affairs, the people of the South should have all the light possible, in the selection of the man who is to wield the power and patronage incident to the office of President of the United States. To this end, we call their attention to the following *recorded vote* of Mr. Van Buren, now the candidate of the office-holders, on a subject of the most vital importance to the slave holding States and *Territories.* If Mr. Van Buren would, in 1820, vote for *prohibiting* slavery in a Territory becoming a State, may we not expect that he would vote for *abolishing* it in the States where it now exists. The right, in the abstract, is the same. Slavery is a subject over which the General Government has no shadow of control. The Van Buren presses are loud in their accusations of the Whigs as being combined with the abolitionists, but let them point to any act of a mere *member* of that party which savors as much of abolition as this vote of their *leader :*

From the New York Evening Star.

"*Another Vote*—At the session of our Legislature in the year 1820, Gov. Clinton, in the conclusion of his Message, earnestly entreats the interference of the Legislature to prevent Missouri being admitted as a State into the Union, without depriving the territory of the right of holding slaves. The subject was referred to a Committee, and Resolutions introduced in conformity with the suggestions of Governor Clinton, which, after an animated debate in opposition to proposed amendments by Gen. Root, were finally passed and sent to the Senate for adoption. The Resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the United States clearly gives Congress the right to require of new States not comprised within the original boundaries of these United States the prohibition of slavery, as a condition of their admission into the Union—Therefore,

Resolved, [if the honorable Senate concur therein,] That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 20th of January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following Senators being present.—Messrs. J. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barstow, Bowne, Childs, Dudly, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbery, M'Martin, Mooers, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosencrantz, Skinner, Swart, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—28."

For further evidence of Mr. Van Buren's connection with the abolitionists, and to show that he is the candidate of the abolitionists, read the following.—People of the South! Van Buren is as great an enemy to your rights and interests as *Arthur Tappan* himself! The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Westfield, Massachusetts, to a gentleman in Cincinatti, Ohio, published in the Cincinatti Evening Post, which papers vouches for the genuineness of the letter:

"One word on politics. I have only to say that I have made up my mind to vote for *Van Buren* for the next Presidency—you will think strange of this, it is highly probable, for you always have been so well acquainted with my Whig principles heretofore. I will say there is something more predominant in my breast, than the mere victory of Whig or Opposition. Will we *cry* Liberty and Republican is our home, when there are upwards of 2,000,000 of souls now laboring under *bondage* and *slavery?* I will ask, who can we look to for a removal of this great degradation, but Mr. Van Buren. Has he not manifested by his vote, that he is willing that our colored brethren should have the same privilege at the *ballot box* as any American citizen? I will answer yes. I will say that *Mr. Van Buren* shall have my *vote*, in preference to any other candidate, unless there should some one of the Whig candidates come out openly and avowedly for the immediate emancipation of the blacks. You will say that the South will suffer much by this. What of that?—they have no business to hold them in bondage and call themselves Republicans. Let me hear from you soon on this subject."

☞ *Judge White.*—This distinguished patriot is daily receiving fresh honors from the People of his own State. On the 17th ultimo he was nominated for the Presidency by the Tennessee Legislature, with only two dissenting voices. He has been honored with a Public Dinner by the citizens of Nashville, and also of Franklin, Tennessee, at which a spirit of pure patriotism was evinced by the people, and a signal rebuke given to the arrogant presumption of Gen. Jackson, in his efforts to prostrate Judge White and elevate Van Buren. The name of Jackson has lost its magic with the people of Tennessee.

At the Dinner in Franklin, two of North Carolina's distinguished men were present as invited guests, viz: the Hon. Saml. P. Carson, formerly of Burke, and Col. William L. Long, of Halifax. We copy the following toasts and commentaries from the Franklin Review:

"By R. C. Foster.—*The Hon. Samuel P. Carson of N. Carolina:* The firmness and ability with which he maintained the principles which his conscience approved, have gained him the respect and admiration of all."

In reply, Gen. Carson addressed the company in a spirited and eloquent manner, graphically describing the Van Buren party as wreckers on the beach, hanging out their blue lights: and then, as political pirates, throwing overboard from the ship of State every honest politician who opposed their misdeeds. His remarks sparkled with wit, humor, and eloquence; and were often and enthusiastically cheered by all present. He concluded with

"*The States of N. Carolina and Tennessee:* The Mother and the Daughter—their mutual interests demand concert of action."

"By R. C. Foster.—*Col. Long of North Carolina:* Though defeated in the People's cause by the touch of the Magician's wand in his district, the People of North Carolina and Tennessee will sustain him."

Col. Long, in glowing and beautiful terms, expressed his gratification at being a participator in the honors of the day. His remarks were fervent, forcible, and full of that patriotic eloquence of the heart which belongs alone to the honest supporters of an honest cause. They were received with loud and repeated applauses by the company. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"May the virtuous efforts and determined spirit of freemen resist the patronage of the government, and prostrate the friends of the Baltimore Convention—enemies to the freedom of debate and the elective franchise—by the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency."

☞ *Bank of Chattahoochee.*—The Bank of Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Georgia, (says the Columbus En- Enquirer,) the notes of which have been greatly under par for some time, in consequence of the failure of that institution, has again commenced business and is now able to redeem all its notes.

☞ *O'Connell* is unquestionably the most powerful individual at the present time in Great Britain.—He has the patronage of Ireland at his disposal; and the ministry retain power by his sufferance. He wields almost the entire Catholic influence of the Kingdom as it were but a single vote. The condition, we might almost call it, on which he is vested with this power, is to keep the country in a ferment. He lives, in a good degree, on the breath of a mob—a mob from whose poverty is wrung upwards of £13,000 sterling, or more than $60,000 per annum, in the name of the O'Connell Fund, that the great Agitator, O'Connell, may roll in luxury for the *benefit of the People.* The question has been pertinently asked—Why should O'Connell do any thing to redress the grievances of Ireland, while he derives such a princely income from them?

☞ *Leg bail.*—Thompson, the Abolition vagabond who was sent over from England to preach Abolition to our good brethren of the North, has abandoned his mission and set off for England, to make a report, no doubt, of his trials and "*hair-breadth 'scapes*" in this country of mobs and riots—where the people were not willing that he should instruct the slaves in the art of cutting their master's throats—as he said they ought to do! He embarked *secretly* at New York, a few days since. The Courier and Enquirer asks—if Thompson was so willing to wear the crown of martyrdom in the unrighteous cause of Abolition, why did he come secretly to New York and engage a passage and bind the captain of the boat not to let it be known that he was in the city, or that he was going in the boat, until they were off for England? A *Lynching* was what he feared. However, we are glad that the country is rid of the wretch, on any terms.

☞ *Vermont.*—From present appearances, the people of Vermont are like to have no Governor the ensuing year. At the election in last month there were three candidates before the people, neither of which received a majority of all the votes polled—that being necessary to constitute an election—the duty of electing the Governor then devolved upon the Legislature. Like their constituents, the members of that body are cut up into three parties, and have, as yet, elected no Governor. They have balloted 28 times; and the last balloting stood thus:—Palmer, (Anti-Mason,) 108; Bradley, (Van Buren,) 70; Paine, (Whig,) 46. The Anti-Masons and Whigs of Vermont agree in politics, only differing as regards Masonry.

☞ *Georgia Elections.*—All the returns have come in, and stand thus:

For Governor.

Schley, (Union,) . . . . 31,205.
Dougherty, (State Rights,) . . . . . 28,611.

Majority for Schley, 2,594.

For Congress.

Union.]		*[State Rights.*	
Glascock, . . .	30,961	Foster, . . .	28,286
Cleveland, . . .	30,641	Wild, . . .	28,253
Jackson, . . .	30,498	Gamble, . . .	28,063
Holsey, . . .	30,319	Beall, . . .	27,560

The Union, or Van Buren party, have a majority of about 30 in the Legislature.

Ohio.—The elections in this State, which have just taken place for members to the Legislature, have resulted in favor of the office-holders. The Whig papers attribute this result to the apathy of the Whigs; but we are inclined to believe that it was brought about by the disaffection of Judge McLean and his party, who have virtually gone over to Van Buren. There is no possible chance, however, for Van Buren to get the vote of Ohio for President; the mass of her population are intelligent, independent freemen, who scorn the crawling sycophantic course of Van Buren.

☞ *Tennessee Legislature.*—At our latest dates, the *Expunging* Resolutions had not passed the Legislature of Tennessee; and, from the spirit with which they are discussed by the members, and from the tone of the public press, we infer that they will not be passed—another evidence of the departure of Genl. Jackson's power in Tennessee. See an article in another column, from the Western Weekly Review, a spirited little paper published at Franklin, Tennessee.

☞ *The Fanatics in Trouble.*—The Fanatics called a State Convention of their followers in New-York, to be held at Utica, in that State, on the 22nd ultimo. It appears, however, that the people of Utica were not very well pleased with their presence; for, when they had assembled to the number of three or four hundred, in a *Presbyterian* Church, and were organized for business, the citizens crowded around and in the house, with *hooks, ladders,* and *axes*, and informed the assembly that, unless they immediately dispersed, the church would be pulled down upon their heads. The Committee then adjourned to Peterborough, about twenty miles from Utica, where they transacted their business in a hurry and adjourned.

In Boston, the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his crew have been signally routed. Notices were issued, of the most inflammatory nature, declaring that the Female Anti-Slavery Society would be held on a certain evening, and be addressed by several gentlemen in spite of public opinion. The people, supposing that the infamous Foreigner, Thompson, was to be one of the speakers, assembled at the door of the rooms where the meeting was to be held; and some went into the rooms, and threw out at the windows large quantities of abolition pamphlets, which were speedily destroyed by those outside. A Boston paper says:

"The assemblage in the meantime speedily increased. Several gentlemen, at the suggestion of the Mayor, took down the sign, bearing the words "Anti-Slavery Rooms," and threw it into the street. It was dashed into a thousand splinters by the crowd Previously to this, the abolitionists, who had convened in the hall, composed of some forty, men and women, white and black, were suffered to retreat amid hisses and groans. The cry now was for Thompson and Garrison. Of the former no traces could be found. It was reported that Garrison was making his escape from the building by the back way. A rush was instantly made by the crowd to Wilson's Lane. They had not remained here long before the shout was raised that "Garrison was taken."

"He was found crouched under a pile of boards in the second story of a carpenter's shop, and here he surrendered at discretion. A rope was fastened under his arms and about his neck, and he was let down by means of a ladder to the ground. His countenance was pale and convulsed with terror, and he made no attempt to speak or resist. There was a very general exclamation of "Don't hurt him;" and two individuals seizing him on each side by the collar, he was hurried to the Mayor's Office. The crowd remained outside, and at one time we should think that from four to five thousand persons were assembled in the street. The Mayor made his appearance at the portico, and addressed the multitude in a brief and judicious speech. He called upon the people to sustain him in the preservation of good order, and in maintaining the supremacy of the laws. His address was calculated to exercise a good effect, and was received with applause. The crowd, however, did not disperse; and on the approach of a carriage to the opposite door, for the purpose of removing Garrison, the agitation of the multitude evidently increased.

"The doors of the vehicle were thrown open, and such was the press upon the horses and the coach, that it was several times nearly upset. By the exertions of the Mayor, Garrison was securely placed in the coach, which was driven at some speed up Court street, followed by a large concourse. The coachman was directed to drive to the jail in Leverett street, a warrant of committal having been issued against Garrison, as a public agitator and disturber of the peace. In order to elude pursuit, the coachman drove at a rapid rate. He was hardly a moment in advance of the crowd, and Garrison had barely time to give one leap from the coach towards the door of the jail, to escape the shock of the opposing crowds, which were rushing towards him from different ends of the street. He sank exhausted upon a seat, exclaiming, that "never was a man so rejoiced to get to jail before." The door being closed upon him, the immense assemblage in front gradually dispersed.

"Constables were placed at night in the vicinity of Garrison's house, and at the office of the Liberator, Cornhill, but there was no attempt made to destroy his property, nor was there symptoms of farther riot after eight o'clock, although there were assemblages of people in small squads, until nearly midnight, and anticipating excesses, which for the honor of the city, we are happy did not occur. Mr. Garrison was released from imprisonment this morning, and has left the city."

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The letter from which we publish an extract below, was received some time since and subsequently misplaced. Although by this delay, the letter has lost some of the freshness of news; its real interest is not impaired. The writer visited Vicksburg shortly after the horrid tragedy enacted or rather *prevented* there. His feelings on this subject are those of a man, a patriot and a christian. We commend the whole letter to our readers.

You will recollect, my friend, that two years ago I warned the South, through the columns of the Carolinian, of the storm gathering at the North. Without pretending to an extraordinary knowledge of the human heart, and the passions that *inflame* it most strongly, I ventured to assert that a spirit of fanaticism had been enkindled at the North, which, unless suppressed, would soon prove fatal to the repose of the Southern people, and ultimately destructive of our glorious Confederacy. For thus expressing my solemn apprehensions, I, in common with a few others, was denounced as an *alarmist.* I was charged with prejudice against the Northern people, and enmity to the Union! No one knew better than yourself the injustice of those charges. You knew that, from a long residence at the North, and early associates, I entertained the warmest sentiments of regard for the people there, and was inclined rather to extenuate their mistaken views of certain subjects than to "sit down aught in manlice" against them. You also know the fervor of my attachments to the Union, which was only surpassed by my acknowledged preference of my native State. Having long since forgiven the malice of those who thus aspersed my motives, I have ardently wished that *they* might never be *compelled, by the nearer* approach of the danger, that I thought I saw *afar off*, to sound the alarm to a people "slumbering on a volcano." But the moral disorder has gone on increasing in extent and violence until every honest press in the South and South-west has to sound the alarm to a doomed people. I say, every *honest* press, because there are some in the interest of *a political party* that I believe withhold from their readers the machinations of the abolitionists lest a knowledge of their enormity might weaken the cause of a *favorite northern aspirant for the Presidency.*

You have heard of the late horrid scenes witnessed in Mississippi. They are but a faint picture of the awful tragedy to be acted in the whole South if the abolitionists be not checked. For there can be no doubt that the fiendish white men engaged in this conspiracy were emboldened by the conduct of their northern confederates, and the hope of being secured by them.

I confess that when I first heard of these transactions, at a distance from the place where they occurred, I was so much shocked that I could hardly make any allowance for those who prostrate the supremacy of the laws. But upon visiting that section of Mississippi immediately afterwards, witnessing the defenceless states of the country—destitute of organized militia, and having a black population of 10 or 20 to one of white—and reflecting upon the enormity of the crimes contemplated by the conspirators, which were no less than murder and rapine in their most hideous forms, I could not but think that any other people would have acted as those did who were the first devoted victims. For what human heart does not throb almost to bursting at the contemplation, even in fancy, of midnight massacres—of murdered husbands, and brothers, and ravished wives and daughters! Such were the crimes that the monsters recently hung in Madison and Hinds counties designed to perpetrate! And if the mad fanatics be permitted to go on such will be the tragic scenes throughout the whole South until every valley shall be crimsoned, and even the magnificent Mississippi shall become a river of blood. The presses, generally are discharging their duty on this subject; they are giving the alarm, but the *people must act.* It is time for them, through their State governments to take preventive or remedial measures. Every slave-holding State should address her sister States, whence emanate the seditions publications, in a tone of solemn remonstrance, and friendly exportulation. Let them earnestly protest against the pernicious interference in their domestic affairs by citizens of other States, and let them respectfully suggest the propriety of passing penal laws for the suppression of seditious papers. Then if those States really wish to perpetuate the union on the terms upon which it was formed they *will*, for they *can*, arrest the storm that threatens to demolish our social fabric. In the mean time all the slave-holding states should establish an efficient civil police, and more especially should adopt measures for a more perfect organization of their militia, in order to be prepared for the worst that may happen.

I have seen a large portion of Mississippi and am prepared to pronounce it, physically, one of the finest States in the Union. It possesses unsurpassed advantages of soil and climate, great *natural facilities* for commerce, susceptible of almost indefinite improvement, and an atmosphere much more salubrious than I had supposed. But its *moral atmosphere*—the State of society—is objected to by some. It is true Churches and School-houses are less numerous in Mississippi than in older States: these privations however are inseparable from a new settlement and a sparse population, but they will not long be felt in Mississippi much of the wealth, talent, beauty, refinement, and moral worth of the old Atlantic States, especially from the Carolinas and Virginia, are flowing into Mississippi and the day is not remote when "the young idea" will be "taught to shoot" throughout the boundless forests where heretofore nothing but beasts and birds have been shot; where the blest charms of civilization will be thrown around the lonely grandeur of the expanded prairies; when these shall be fringed with flourishing hamlets, and their green, undulating surfaces shall resound to the chime of the soul-elevating church bell.

In some of the Towns and their vicinities the society is already good in every sense of the term.

Mobs and affrays occur more frequently in Mississippi than in older States; but the causes I have just indicated will cure these evils here as elsewhere.

"*College honor worthily bestowed.*"—The Albany (New York) Evening Journal says, that Union College recently bestowed the honorary degree of A. M. (Master of Arts,) upon John Patterson, a Journey-man Printer of that place. The Journal says:

"Mr. Patterson, who served his Apprenticeship at Buffalo, came to this city some twelve years ago, where he has since worked, and is still working as a Journeyman. He is now one of the best practical Printers in the Union. By devoting those hours of relaxation which most of us idle away, to severe study, Mr. Patterson has not only stored his mind with useful general information, but acquired a knowledge of Mathematics, which has won for him a Degree from one of the most reputable Colleges in the Union. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. Patterson has garnered up about $3000, the fruits of patient toil and and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual aspirations, is worthy of the palmy days of RITTENHOUSE and FRANKLIN."

◆

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—No. 1.

It is presumed that the community are generally aware of the efforts made, and those still in operation, for building up the Institution whose name stands at the head of this article. This is an enterprize in which all good citizens must be interested. All must see that this is commencing the internal improvement of Western North Carolina at the right point. Improve the intelligence of the people, and they will soon make all other necessary improvements.

To bring this important subject more fully before the public, I purpose presenting to them, through this medium, a few short articles. The object of the present number will be *to offer some reasons why we should have another College in the State.*

1. I remark that most of the other States have found it necessary to have more than one Institution of this sort. Education is as valuable and as necessary in North Carolina as in any of her sister Republics. She has a larger territory and a more numerous population than many of them. If she would not give currency to the slanders upon her so often repeated, she must take measures to afford facilities of improvement not inferior to those afforded by other States of equal means.

2. We need a College nearer to us than the University of the State. Rear up amongst us such an Institution, and it will attract to itself many young men of respectable talents, who, otherwise, would never think of obtaining a liberal education.

3. Western North Carolina is altogether a favorable location for such an Institution. The people are generally industrious and frugal. A large propotion of them occupy the middle rank in society—neither very rich, nor very poor. It is from a people of this character that the most useful men in all professions are obtained.

4. We need an Institution less expensive than the University. By this I do not mean to insinuate that the University is more expense than is necessary. Perhaps it is not. There are, however, many among us who have valuable sons whom they would willingly educate, but are unable to support them at the University. Now, if we can build up an Institution affording the means of education to such, we shall not only render an advantage to them, but also to the community at large. Of the deductions which our Institution will make in expenses I shall speak in a subsequent number.

5. The people of Western North Carolina desire such an Institution. This I argue: *First*, from the interest which the *Western College* effort excited. I have lately viewed the history of that effort, and find that the expectations of the people were greatly raised by it. *Again:* I argue the wishes of the people from the manifestation which they have given in regard to the present effort. They have expressed their interest in this enterprize by *something* more substantial than words.

6. The people of Western North Carolina are able to build a College. To enter into a calculation to show that there is amongst us surplus money enough to raise this institution, would be a work of supererogation.—Let all do in this matter what they can, and what they ought to do, and we shall have money enough and to spare. Many have already done nobly, and I feel persuaded, they will do more yet rather than see this enterprize languish. Davidson College is the daughter of a prosperous people, and I think I am not mistaken when I say, they will not leave her without a sufficient dower.

Citizens of Western North Carolina! it is time for us to give a practical refutation to the slanders that have been heaped upon us. Let us show the other States, and the Eastern section of our own State, that we have the means, and the will, and the energy, to keep pace with any of them in the improvements of the day.—Western North Carolina is as rich in mind as any other portion of our country. Let it be improved.

PATRICIUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Advertiser.

SPAIN.

No man can form any conception of the condition of this country. The English and French newspapers suppress or pervert every thing, because the government of each country are determined to take part, and are interested in maintaining that all is well in the Queens's government.—There is, in fact, no government, no law, no security—any man who has property, or even clothes, may be killed for a *duro*, and his goods forfeited to the *patriot* who executes *las leyes.*

The whole country is in a state of Revolution, and no one can get into, or, what is more important to me, *out* of it in safety.

In Valencia and Murcia, they have dissolved their connexion with this government, and appointed provisionary Juntas. In Arragon, they have done the same, and Don Carlos has passed the Abro, and is in old Castilia. In Barcelona they have cut up the Captain General in pieces and burnt him to ashes, killed all the Monks and appropriated their property. The Monks have been driven out of Valladolid, and before three days we shall see them all murdered here. Revolutions never go backwards, except in France. I saw the other night exhibited on the stage at San Ildefonso, in the presence of the Queen and Court, a monk who was represented as making love to a pretty woman, and when any one approached, counting his beads and saying his prayers with all the characteristic of cunning, hypocrisy, and crime, exhibited in the most odious and disgusting colors. When these things happen in the presence of her *Catholic Majesty*, you may easily see what is the tendency of public sentiment.

How I am to get out of this country I cannot tell. The road from here to Valencia and Seville, is absolutely impassable on account of Robbers.—In fact every road in Spain is infested with them, and the troops having been ordered to the North, against Don Carlos, the authorities are subordinate to them.

The Diligences are plundered at noon in sight of Towns and Villages.—The only safe conveyance in all Spain at present is, to carry with the Diligence the head robber, De Acquilla Provincia, and whenever he fancies that there is a very *valuable* cargo, he suffers it to be robbed, and says it was not by his band.

The other day they fell in with a Diligence in which one of the Rothschilds was travelling under another name, and having secured his watch cost him fifty guineas, and an unusual number of doubloons, they were so delighted that they insisted that the passengers should dine with them, and after giving them a good dinner, and a part of their clothes, they took leave in the most *friendly* manner.

A correspondent of ours, who attempted to make his way from Seville to France, did not fare so well. They took every thing but his shirt and drawers, before he reached Madrid. The clothes he purchased here were taken from him near Burgos, and he was taken into the woods to be shot, as *an Ingles*, but let off upon his solemn asseverations that he was an "American del Norte." Since the butchery at Barcelone, no one can go that way to France. Every person in the last Diligence was taken out, and shot at Lerida. In the direction to Bayonne, the whole country is occupied by Carlists, and every one going from Madrid is taken into the mountains, and shot, or delivered to such good Inquisitors that for *mercy* they deliver *money* to them, the ransom being in proportion to their ability to pay, indicated by their letters of credit.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this county, on the 29th ultimo, by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JACOB REDWINE to Miss ELIZA READ.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.......November 7, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon, ...	10 a	Molasses, . . .	50
Brandy, apple, .	25 a 00	Nails, ...	9 a 10
peach, .	30 a 35	Oats, ...	20 a 25
Butter, . . .	12½ a	Rye, ...	75
Cotton, in seed, .	2¾ a 3	Sugar, brown, .	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf, . .	16 a 20
Coffee, ...	16 a 18	Salt, . . .	112 a 125
Corn, ...	25 a 00	Tallow, . . .	10
Feathers, . . .	30 a 33	Tobacco, . . .	8 a 20
Flour, . . .	.600 a 50	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed, . . .	100	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE........October 27.

Bacon, ...	9 a 11	Iron, . . .	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach, .	50 a 00	Molasses, . . .	32 a 34
apple, .	27 a 30	Nails, cut, . . .	6¾ a 7
Beeswax, . .	22 a 23	Sugar, brown, .	9 a 11
Coffee, . .	12 a 14½	lump, . .	a 15
Cotton, . . .	14 a 14½	loaf, . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . .	60 a 65	Salt, . . .	65 a 70
Flaxseed, . .	130 a 140	Wheat, ...	a 115
Flour, . . .	.600 a 700	Whiskey, . . .	30 a 00
Feathers, . . .	a 35	Wool, ...	16 a 18

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)......October 30, 1835.

Bacon, ...	8 a 10	Lard, ...	14 a 15
Brandy, peach, .	75	Molasses, . . .	37½ a 40
apple, .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . .	.700 a 950
Beeswax, . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	.250 a 275
Butter, . . .	20 a 22	bushel, .	75
Coffee, . . .	15 a 15	Sugar, brown, .	09 a 11
Corn, . . .	62 a 70	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton, . . .	14 a 14½	Tallow, . . .	10 a 12½
Flour, . . .	900 a 950	Teas, . . .	.100 a 112
Iron, ...	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey, . . .	40 a 45

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE, FOR

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding **OMNIBUS**, a team of first rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion, or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing *seven* persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fity miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times. B. P. BOYD & CO.

Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1835.

N. B. There are *two* lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and *two* from Yorkville to the South. —7t—

MORGANTON
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were resumed *on the 1st Moaday in this month*, under the conduct of the former competent and very accomplished Tutresses, Mrs. Polk and Miss Douglass. The Trustees renew the assurances they formerly gave, as to the great advantages of this School. If health, and great moral and literary instruction be aimed at, they say with confidence, that there are few institutions more likely to afford them than this. THE TRUSTEES.

Morganton, N. C., Nov. 7, 1835. —tf—

To the Enterprizing!

I WILL GIVE an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2½ miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land. The scite is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURIAGE.

[illegible] owners.

[illegible]

The Fare from [illegible] Washington [illegible]

From [illegible] Stage Fare, [illegible] 67
[illegible] to Petersburg, Rail [illegible]
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage [illegible] 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, [illegible] 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, [illegible]
[illegible] Fare, [illegible] $

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

WILKESBOROUGH HOTEL.

THE undersigned, occupying the Establishment in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his [illegible] to render it satisfactory to his friends [illegible] requisites of a House of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthy situation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, he will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he remains [illegible] of his exertions to deserve a continuance of their good will.

His [illegible] is well situated for the accommodation of [illegible] and Individual Boarders, as well as [illegible] have ample supplies, and [illegible] Ostler.

☞ The [illegible] of the Wilkesborough Stage Line is kept at [illegible]

[illegible] CARMICHAEL.

Sept. 19, 18[illegible]

Wilkesborough Stage Line.

THE STAGE on this [illegible] Huntsville, [illegible] Wilkesb[illegible] day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Salem on Saturday [illegible] is now a continuous line of [illegible] to SALEM, by way [illegible] believed to be *near-* [illegible] from Salem to [illegible]

[illegible] the public [illegible] will always [illegible] executed in the [illegible] manner—on [illegible] this section of coun- [illegible] practice of his [illegible] time he [illegible] given to his [illegible] customers, to [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank of [illegible] Carolina [illegible]

October 15, 18[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] of this [illegible]

[illegible] name shall be [illegible] for the benefit of the Bank.

"The payments of the new Stock shall be made as follows: Fifty dollars shall be paid, at the time of subscribing, on each share, and also fifty dollars on the first Monday in February next; and in default of payment of any instalment when it becomes due, shall be forfeited to the Bank.

"All new Stock, on which the instalments shall be paid at the times requested, shall be entitled to a dividend in July next, and to all the rights of the original stock.

"No Stock [illegible] be discounted by the board of Directors [illegible] March next."

"A true copy from the minutes of the proceedings of the Stockholders.

J. C. COIT, Cahirman.

D. S. HARLLEE, Secretary.

At a meeting of [illegible] Oct. 15, 1835,

Resolved, That no transfer [illegible] be made after the 18th of November, until the [illegible] day of December.

On the 20th of November next, the Cashier will inform those Stockholders, holding *odd* [illegible] of the number of shares they will be entitled to subscribe for.

That Checks on [illegible] received on subscribing [illegible] subscription shall [illegible] not paid.

By order of the B[illegible]

[illegible] Cashier.

[illegible] —3p—

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 17th day of *November* next, being Tuesday of the [illegible] Court,

A TRACT OF LAND,

[illegible] the heirs at law of Frederick Ford, [illegible] on both sides of the Yadkin river, at [illegible] Ford, containing about

[illegible] ACRES.

On the premises, there is 175 Acres of cleared land, mostly [illegible] grounds; a large part of it fresh cleared, [illegible] good Orchard, and a first-rate Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine. At the same time, and place, will also be sold, the undivided half of a **Tract of 40 Acres**, lying near the other. A credit of 12 months will be allowed, and bonds with good security for the purchase money required. The [illegible] will be disposed to give two or three years [illegible] for a large part of the [illegible] with [illegible] interest.

SAMUEL SIL[illegible]

O[illegible]

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Co. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12** months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (New fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and [illegible]
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
[illegible] Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done [illegible] due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —1f—

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortment of

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY, &c.,
Of the most recent Fashions.

[illegible] Gold and Silver Lever,
[illegible] do. Duplex,
[illegible] Gold Lever and do.
[illegible] English and Swiss } *Watches*

Fine Gold Fob Chains and Keys;
Fine Plated Fob Chains and Keys;
Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Small Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;
A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;
Superior Wade and Butcher Concave Razors;
" Pocket-Knives and Scissors;
Leather and Silk Money-Purses;
Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;
Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles;
Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,
Together with Chains, Pistols, Seals, and Keys, &c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar-Tongs.

He hopes that his Friends and Customers will call and see his fine assortment, and BUY.—He will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.—Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Watches and Clocks repaired well, and *Warranted for Twelve Months.* ☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, September [illegible], 1835.—[illegible]

CATAWBA SPRINGS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above property, with or without the Furniture. The Plantation contains [illegible] Acres of Land; between [illegible] and [illegible] acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, [illegible] order otherwise; and is either [illegible] in corn or Grass—there being about [illegible] of the latter (viz: meadow land.)

About [illegible] Acres of the high-lands are cleared and [illegible] for cultivation. In all I think it [illegible] of Corn, with a proportionable quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with fine Stables, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the place at present.

The property is now positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this Office, will meet prompt attention.

☞ NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; James A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock of Hogs and Cattle, and an [illegible] crop of Corn—say 6,000 bushels, which [illegible] with the [illegible]

W. S. S.

Catawba Springs, September [illegible], 1835.—tf

☞ The [illegible] will insert [illegible] account [illegible]

Beeves [illegible]

THE Subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID [illegible]

—1f—

Rutherfordton
Male and Female Seminaries.

THE Trustees of the above Institutions having selected Mr. Alexander A. Hall, and Mrs. M. R. Hall, as Principals, would respectfully announce to Parents and Guardians, that the first session under Mr. and Mrs. Hall's instruction will commence on *Monday, the 16th of November next.*

Rates of Tuition:

Reading and Writing, per session,	$6
Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres,	$10
Languages,	$12 50

Extra charges for the Ornamental branches.

Music will be taught at the usual prices as early as arrangements can be made for a Music Teacher.

The Recitation Rooms being conveniently situated, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Drawing and Painting, will be attended to in both departments.

☞ Board can be had, in respectable familes, at $1 50 per week.

The Trustees hope, that the many advantages derived to their Sceools, from location, good moral society, and the qualifications of the instructor and instructress, will induce a liberal portion of patronage.

EDMUND BRYAN,
JOHN McENTYRE,
W. B. RUTHERFORD,
MARTIN BEAM,
WILLIAM TWITTY, } Trustees.
JOHN WILKINS, Treasurer.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Oct. 31, 1835. —p7—

RECOMMENDATIONS.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I have attended the several Examinations of the Schools taught by Mrs. Hall, in this place and vicinity, and I am of the opinion that the different branches were taught with great accuracy.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 23, 1835.

I take pleasure in saying, that I have occasionally visited Mrs. Hall's Schools, taught in this place and vicinity, and also the Examinations of the same; the progress of her pupils gave evidence of great attention and ability in their instruction.

S. P. SIMPSON.

CENTRE, Iredell Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1835.

This is to certify, that I attended the Examination of Mr. Alexander A. Hall's School, at this place in the year 1831, previous to his entering College and completing his studies, and take pleasure in testifying to the care and ability which had evidently been devoted to the instruction of his pupils.

JAMES McREE.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY
ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.
To be Drawn at Tarboro', N. C.,
On Wednesday the 18th November, 1835,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$5,000!**

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	5,000 DOLLARS	is	$5,000
20	" of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	20,000
10	" of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10	" of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
10	" of	200 DOLLARS	is	2,000
80	" of	100 DOLLARS	is	8,000
100	" of	50 DOLLARS	is	5,000
116	" of	30 DOLLARS	is	3,480
201	" of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,020
300	" of	15 DOLLARS	is	4,500
6,000	" of	10 DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000	" of	6 DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000	" of	4 DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$23 00
For 10 Half tickets,	11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets,	5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to JAMES I. LONG, Salisbury, N. C.; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All prizes payable in cash, Forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of *fifteen per cent.*

Whole Tickets,	$4 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

JAMES I. LONG'S Office,
(Corner of Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY N. C.

October 31, 1835. td

MILITARY—LAST SCHOOL.

COL. JONES will attend on his Schools for the last time, at the following places and times: At Lexington, on Mon[illegible] Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of [illegible] at Salisbury, on Wednes[illegible] the [illegible] 26th; [illegible]ville, on Friday and Sat[illegible] the 27th and 28th [illegible] which [illegible] subscribers are [illegible] to attend.

[illegible] 31, 1835. —3p—

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA
ALMANACKS FOR 1836,

Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE. Price [illegible]

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &c., &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to none in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,
Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

Embelished with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

IT is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more extensively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

☞ The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than Four times the amount of subscription. The following is a list of those which have already appeared:

Charles the First.	Miss Mitford.
Is She a Brigand.	R. P. Smith.
The Hunchback.	J. S. Knowles.
The Deep, Deep Sea.	J. R. Planche.
Cheap Living.	F. Reynolds.
Shakspeare's Early Days.	C. A. Somerset.
Henri Quarte.	T. Morton
Quite Correct.	R. P. Smith.
Beggar of Bethnal Green.	J. S. Knowles.
Husbands and Wives.	————
Man of Ten Thousand.	Thomas Holcroft.
The Ladies' Man.	William E. Burton.
I'll Tell You What	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Golden Farmer.	Benjamin Webster.
Speculation.	F. M. Reynolds.
Olympic Devils.	Planche & Dance.
English in India.	————
Shakspeare Festival.	W. T. Moncrieff.
The East Indian.	W. G. Lewis.
My Friend the Governor.	J. R. Planche.
Victorine.	H. M. Milner.
The Omnibus.	————
The Child of Nature.	Mrs. Inchbald.
The Rencontre.	————
The Duel.	R. B. Peake.
The Sisters.	W. Barrymore.
Vidocq.	————
Hernani.	James Kenney.
Irish Ambassador.	Tyrone Power.
My Neighbour's Wife.	Alfred Bunn.
Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.	————

☞ The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are—

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenomenon.
The true blooded popular Horse Chateau Margaux.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
The noted Blood-horse Hundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.
A complete treatise on Riding, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood from the following summary of them:—

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.
On the Structure and Character of the Horse.
On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.
Rules for Novices in Shooting.
Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.
Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Portraits.
Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, *set to music.*
The Art of Legerdemain Illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

☞ To Agents and others—a Premium, consisting of Two Volumes, 500 papes each, neatly bound, of the *Novelist's Magazine*, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to an Agent or others who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each.

This journal is printed weekly, on large imperial paper, with new type, at Three Dollars per Annum, payable in advance. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publishers, POSTAGE PAID.

SMITH & ALEXANDER.
No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

NEGROES FOR SALE!

Will be Sold,

AT the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on a reasonable credit, *on the 17th of November next.* (Tuesday of Rowan County Court,) **Eight or Ten NEGROES**, consisting of one Girl, Women and Children.—Likely as the county can afford. Due attendance and terms made known by me,

WOODSON MONROE,
Agent of George Monroe.

October 31, 1835. t—s—

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 10.—f